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The World Calendar

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	..	..

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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MAY

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JUNE

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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	..	..

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

YEAR DAY, December Y, follows the last day of December every year. In Leap years LEAP DAY, June L, follows the last day of June.

The World Calendar regulates the twelve-month year. It is balanced in structure, perpetual in form.

The twelve months are multiples of halves and quarters. The equal quarters consist of 3 months; the first month has 31 days; the remaining two have 30 days. These quarters also comprise 13 weeks or 91 days, of which 13 days are Sundays and 78 are weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays.

The odd 365th day of the year, Year-Day, is considered as an extra Saturday between December 30th and January 1st. The 366th day in Leap Years, Leap-Day is considered as another extra Saturday between June 30th and July 1st. These days are tabulated December Y and June L respectively, by which method the 31-day months begin the quarters. It is recommended that these two supplementary days be considered by the United States as holidays. January 1st, New Year's Day, always falls on Sunday, and the working-week begins the following day.

The revised twelve-month year in its even quarters conforms to the seasons, recognizing natural laws. Comparisons are easily obtained; changes involved require a minimum of adjustment; expenses are not increased for business and the consumer; religious and secular holidays are stabilized; and the transition from the old to the new order is made easy by the retention of the twelve-month year.

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STRONG WORLD OPINION

By GEORGES MICHELS

Industrial Editor of La Volonte, Paris

FROM the industrial and economic viewpoint, reform of the calendar seems to possess an obvious usefulness. The idea of revising our system of time measurement for the good of humanity, and adopting a system more rational and better adapted to modern needs, is recognized alike by scientists and by economists.

It would take too much space to describe, even in brief, all the proposals which have been made for a new calendar. I therefore speak only of the World Calendar, a project which has won a large following in America. This plan, besides having great advantages over the present system, has the additional merit of being marvelously easy to put into effect, without any upheaval or revolutionary transformation in existing customs and habitudes.

Supporters of the World Calendar are in opposition to the idea that for a mechanical age like ours, one must have a mechanized method of measuring time. They point out that industry and business are only a part of life, and that man uses the calendar not merely in his commercial activities, but in all other phases of his existence. Therefore the measurement of time cannot be formulated by laboratory methods or mathematical equations. It must harmonize with all human relations and interests.

This so-called World Calendar retains the existing twelve months, adjusting them slightly to adapt them to the need of modern life. It considers the year as the fundamental unit of time measurement, with secondary importance given to the natural subdivisions into half-years and quarter-years. The quarter-years, as now, correspond to the four seasons. Their use as units of measurement is improved by having them each of equal length, 91 days.

Each quarter contains three months: the first month has 31 days, the two others have 30 days each. Thus each quarter contains exactly 13 weeks. And the first month of each quarter begins on the first day of the week, Sunday; the second month of each quarter begins on the middle day of the week, Wednesday; the third month of each quarter begins on Friday, which is the last full working day of the week. Each month of the year contains exactly 26 weekdays.

At the end of the four quarters of the year comes "Year Day," the 365th day of the year, which is intercalated between the end of the fourth quarter and the beginning of the new year. Year Day is regarded as the second half of a "double Saturday." This supplementary or intercalary day completes the year, and enables the calendar to be "perpetual." Such an intercalation has many ancient precedents, and it also conforms to natural laws. For Nature is never precise and rigid.

In leap years, the extra 366th day is similarly intercalated between the end of June and the beginning of July.

Such, in brief, are the essentials of the World Calendar plan which citizens of the United States are supporting in opposition to all 13-month proposals.

It is interesting for the French people to recall that the conflict between these two plans is not a new warfare, but is indeed one which was started in France many decades ago. The philosopher Auguste Comte advocated a calendar of 13 months, and this system was completely developed by Paul Delaporte in a book published nearly 20 years ago. The 12-month equal-quarter reform was advocated by Armelin and Hanin in 1887. Moreover, Camille Flammarion, after vigorously campaigning against the defects of the present calendar, summed up the respective merits of the 12-month and 13-month systems, and stated his own decision as follows:

"The number 12 is better adapted to human habits and needs than the number 13. Furthermore, no effort to simplify should be carried so far that it falls into monotony, and a 13-month calendar would be monotonous."

The World Calendar, in its arrangement, corresponds with the dictates of pure mathematics. It retains the perfect divisibility of the number 12. It has regularity without monotony, adaptability without rigidity. It has unity, combined with variety.

It sufficiently corrects the faults of the present system without upheaval or complication. It meets equally well the needs of science, politics, economics, agriculture, mathematics and household management. It will benefit every department of human life through its daily application in the calculation of time.

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